The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1871. NO. 7.

e Huntingdon Journal.

. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

e on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

IE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every nesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid n six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.
paper discontinued, unless at the option of publishers, until all arrearages are paid.
OVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN ts per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- less than three months.
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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
h	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 35
	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
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ecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND LP CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
l Resolutions of Associations, Communications nited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- s and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be ged TEN CENTS per line.
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ivertising Agents must find their commission ide of these figures.
l advertising accounts are due and collectable the advertisement is once inserted.
OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and y Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every sty and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execu- n the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Travellers' Guide.

NSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD				EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXPRESS	FAST LINE	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	PHILA. EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
.....	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton.....	.....	5 13	9 23
.....	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union.....	.....	5 05	9 15
.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton.....	.....	4 57	9 07
.....	12 23	7 56	Mill Creek.....	.....	4 48	9 00
5 20	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON.....	.....	4 33	8 45
.....	12 58	.....	Petersburg.....	11 12	4 15	8 30
.....	1 06	.....	Barree.....	.....	4 06	8 23
.....	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek.....	.....	4 00	8 17
.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham.....	10 46	3 46	8 06
.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone.....	.....	3 39	8 00
.....	1 48	.....	Tipton.....	10 30	3 29	7 51
.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria.....	.....	3 23	7 45
.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills.....	.....	3 18	7 41
6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona.....	19 00	3 00	7 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

e East Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.
e Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
cific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., passes Huntingdon at
ncinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
e Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 , and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

NTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

n and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ns will arrive and depart as follows:

TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	9 00	LE	Huntingdon.....	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08		Long Siding.....	8 20	4 02
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown.....	8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30		Pleasant Grove.....	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45		Marklesburg.....	7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run.....	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready.....	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23		Cove.....	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27		Fishers Summit.....	7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43		Saxton.....	6 50	2 25
1 10	10 50				2 06
	11 08		Riddlesburg.....		1 58
	11 16		Hopewell.....		1 38
	11 36		Pipers Run.....		1 18
	11 56		Tatesville.....		1 10
	12 08		Bloody Run.....		1 05
	AR 12 12		Mount Dallas.....		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

7 10	LE 10 55		Saxton.....	AR 6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10		Coalmont.....	6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15		Crawford.....	6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25		Dudley.....	LE 6 10	LE 1 00
			Broad Top City.....		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
ov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ilding. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- nt of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business osecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton eer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, q. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second door of ister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's aw Office. [may12,'69.

D. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to l kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door est of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ll, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- y kind, in any part of the United States. Send r a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- ices to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., oldiers' claims against the Government for back ay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- d to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

OHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, nd all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against he Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- pectfully offer his professional services to the citi- ens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the ourt House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our presses and type are all new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

———:o:———

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

———:o:———

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———:o:———

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LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Miscellaneous.

APPEALS.

The Commissioners of Huntingdon county, will hold their Appeals at the following times and places, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

Henderson township, at Union School House, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February.

Brady township, at the house of Thomas M'Garvey, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February.

Union township and Mapleton borough, at the house of J. S. Pheasant, on Thursday, the 9th day of February.

Mount Union borough, at the house of J. Covert, on Friday, the 10th day of February.

Shirley township and Shirleysburg borough, at the house of E. Eyler, on Saturday, the 11th day of February.

Cromwell township and Orbisonia borough, at the house of A. Carothers, on Monday, the 13th day of February.

Tell township, at Nossville, at the public school house, on Tuesday the 14th day of February.

Dublin township, at Shade Gap, at the house of W. M'Gowan, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February.

Springfield township, at Meadow Gap, at the public school house, on Thursday, the 16th day of February.

Clay township and Three Springs borough, at the house of D. G. Hudson, on Friday, the 17th day of February.

Cass township and Cassville borough, at the public school house, in Cassville, on Saturday, the 18th day of February.

Tod township, at Green's School House, on Monday, the 20th day of February.

Carbon township and Broad Top City borough, at the house of W. T. Pearson, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February.

Coalmont borough, at the house of A. Hykes, on Wednesday, the 22d day of February.

Hopewell township, at the school house, at Rough and Ready, on Thursday, the 23d day of February.

Lincoln township, at Coffee Run Station, at the house of ——— Brumbaugh, on Friday, the 24th day of February.

Penn township, at the house of A. Zeigler, in Marklesburg, on Saturday, the 25th day of February.

Warriorsmark township and Birmingham borough, at the house of James Chamberlain, in Warriorsmark, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February.

Franklin township, at the public school house, in Franklinville, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March.

Morris township, in Waterstreet, at the house of W. A. Black, on Thursday, the 2d day of March.

Porter township and Alexandria borough, at the house of James Maull, in Alexandria, on Friday, the 3d day of March.

West township and Petersburg borough, at the house of A. Graffius, in Peterburg, on Saturday, the 4th day of March.

Barree township, at the house of Jacob Hallman, in Saulsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March.

Jackson township, at the house of Jacob Little, in M'Alevy's Fort, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March.

Oneida township, at the Public House, at the Warm Springs, on Wednesday, the 8th of March.

Walker township, at the house of W. Lang, in M'Connellstown, on Thursday, the 9th day of March.

Huntingdon borough, at the Commissioners office, on Friday, the 10th day of March.

Juniata township, at Hawn's School House, on Saturday, the 11th day of March.

Jan. 18, '71.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises in Cass township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871,

the following described properties:

1.—A tract of land situate in said township, bounded north by lands of George Wilson, east by lands of David Hamilton and C. Miller's heirs, south by other lands of C. Miller's heirs, and west by lands of George Wilson, aforesaid, containing

FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES

and ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE PERCHES, more or less, with a two-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, and a fine spring of water thereon.

2.—Also, a tract of land situate in said township, bounded north by lands of Jos. M. Wilson, east by lands of A. Henderson, south by lands of John Spangler, and west by lands of C. Miller's heirs, containing

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES

and One hundred and twenty-one Perches, more or less.

The first tract above described is situate on the line of the public road leading from Cassville to Paradise Furnace, about two miles from the former place; and also on the line of the public road leading to Huntingdon and Mill Creek. Twenty-five acres or more of this tract are cleared and under good cultivation and the balance is well timbered.

The smaller tract is located near the public roads above described, is well watered, and is covered with a very fine growth of

WHITE PINE TIMBER,

as good as can be found in the county.

Opportunity will be given purchasers to buy either or both tracts. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., of said day.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale made known on day of sale, by

D. CLARKSON,
N. A. MILLER,
Administrators of Christian Miller, deceased.

jan25ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Henderson township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, '71,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property:

I. All that certain messuage tract of land situate in Henderson township, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence south thirty degrees, west one hundred perches to a white oak, thence south sixty-seven degrees, east eighty perches to a post, thence north thirty degrees, east one hundred perches to lands owned by Maria Corbin, thence by the line of the said Maria Corbin, north sixty degrees, west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

FORTY-SIX ACRES

and one hundred and thirty perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, log stable and other out-buildings. About twenty acres of this land are cleared and under cultivation; there or four acres of good meadow, and the remainder well timbered with

WHITE OAK, &C.

The farm is situate on the line of a public road leading from the Union School House to Warm Springs, and about four and a half miles from Huntingdon.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

Further credits of sale will be made known on day of sale, by JOHN WARFEL,
Administrator of Catharine Duncan, dec'd.

jan25—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Murtrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of ——— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 580 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Shirley township, containing 300 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Adam Crouse, Daniel Brant, John Garver, jr., Jacob Spanogle, and others, having thereon erected three dwelling houses, a large bank barn and other outbuildings, about 200 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Piles.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

Feb. 1, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

The Muses' Power.

My Little Daughter's Shoes.

Two little, rough-worn, stubbed shoes,
A plump, well-trodden pair;
With striped stockings thrust within,
Lie just beside my chair.

Of very homely fabric they;
A hole is in each toe;
They might have cost, when they were new,
Some fifty cents or so.

And yet this little, worn-out pair
Is richer far to me,
Than all the jeweled sandals are
Of Eastern luxury.

This mottled leather, cracked with use,
Is satin in my sight;
These little tarnished buttons shine
With all a diamond's light.

Search through the wardrobe of the world!
You shall not find me there,
So rarely made, so richly wrought,
So glorious a pair.

But why? Because they tell of her
Now sound asleep above,
Whose form is moving beauty, and
Whose heart is beating love.

Thay tell me of her merry laugh;
Her rich, whole-hearted glee;
Her gentleness, her innocence,
Her infant purity.

They tell me that her wavering steps
Will long demand my aid;
For the old road of human life
Is very roughly laid.

High hills and swift descents abound;
And on so rude a way,
Feet that can wear these coverings
Would surely go astray.

Sweet little girl! be mine the task
Thy feeble steps to tend;
To be thy guide, thy counsellor,
Thy playmate and thy friend.

And when my steps shall faltering grow,
And thine be firm and strong,
Thy strength shall lead my tottering age,
In cheerful peace along.

When I Mean to Marry.

JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear.

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls.

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live,
Within their sire's one story houses.

Then, madam,—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife.

The Story-Teller.

THE MILLER'S MAID.

The parish of New Abbey, in Kircudbright, derives its name from a Cistercian Abbey founded in the beginning of the 13th century by Devorgilda, Devorgilla, or Donorguilla (for her name is very variously spelled,) daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway; wife to Lord Bahol, Lord of Castle Beruard, and mother to John Baliol, King of Scotland.

The Abbey was at first called the *Abbey of Sweetheart*, from the heart of the husband of the fair founder having been embalmed and placed in an ivory box bound with silver, which was built into the walls of the church near the altar. But the name was afterwards altered to that of "New Abbey."

The remains of the Abbey exhibit the relics of a beautiful lofty building of the light Gothic style of architecture. Its church is one hundred and ninety-four feet long, one hundred and twenty feet broad at the cross, and sixty-six feet at the ends, with a tower upwards of ninety feet high.

This structure stands in the middle of a fine level field of about twenty acres, called the *Precinct*, enclosed by a stone wall eight or ten feet high, built of granite stones of great size. Some of them, even near the top of the wall, seem to be no less than a ton weight.

There used to be, if there is not at the present day, a lonely mill close by the little picturesque monastery of Sweetsheart's Abbey; and this lonely mill is said to have been the scene of the following story, which, whether it be regarded as an instance of presence of mind in a female, or as a special interposition of Providence, is equally remarkable and worthy of attention:

It was on a Sunday morning, "ages long ago," that the miller of this mill and his whole family went forth to hear the holy mass, at the church attached to the Sweetheart's Abbey.

The mill—which was also his residence—was left in charge of a servant girl named Jennie, a stout-hearted lass, who had long lived with him in that capacity. An infant child, of an age unfit for church, was left in her charge likewise.

The girl was busily employed in preparing the dinner, when who should enter but an old sweetheart of hers, named Rerrick Lochdee. Rerrick was an idle, shiftless fellow, whom the miller had forbade the house; but whom Jennie only liked the better, because others gave him no countenance. She was glad to see him, and she told him so, and gave him something to eat, and gossipped with him as he despatched the food she sat before him. As he ate, however, he let fall his knife.

"Pick up that, my lass," said he, in a joking way to the good-natured girl.

She stooped down accordingly to pick up the knife.

As she was in the act of raising, however, the treacherous villain caught her by the nape of her neck, and gripping her throat firmly with his fingers to prevent her screaming the while, drew a dagger from under his coat.

"Now, lass," he said swearing as he spoke, "where is your master's money? I will have that or your life, so take your choice."

She impolred him not to make such a horrible resolution; but "Master's money or your life, lass," was all he would say.

"Well, well, Rerrick," said she; resignedly, what is to be must be, but if you take the money, I will even go along with you. This will be no home for me any more. But cease your grip of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard—I—can't move—you hug me so tight. Besides time presses, and if it be done at all it must be done quickly, for the household will soon be back.

The ruffian relaxed his grip, and finally let go his hold.

"Come," she said, "quick! quick!—no delay. The money is in master's bedroom."

She led the way into her master's bedroom, and pointed out the coffer in which the money was concealed. "Here," she said, reaching him an axe, "this will wrench it open at once, and I shall just step up to my own apartment and get a few things ready for our flight."

"Go, lass," he said, "but be not long."

She disappeared at the words.

He immediately broke open the chest and began rummaging the contents.

While he was thus employed, the brave-hearted girl stole down the stairs on tip-toe, and creeping softly along the passage reached the door of the chamber unseen by him, and likewise unheard, securely fastening the door.

This done, she rushed forth to the outer door of the mill and gave the alarm.

"Fly! fly!" she shrieked to the child, her master's little boy. "Fly to father! Fly on your life! Tell him we shall all be murdered, if he haste not back. Fly! Fly!

The child at once obeyed the command of the girl, and sped as fast as his legs could carry him on the road by which he knew his parents would return from church.

Jennie sat down on the stone bench by the mill door, to ease her over-excited spirit.

A shrill whistle from the grated window of the chamber in which she had shut up the ruffian Rerrick reached her ears.

"Robin! Robin!" she heard him shout, "catch the child and come hither! Bring the child here, and kill the girl."

Jennie thought to herself that this alarm was a false one, but just as the child reached a hollow in the next field—the channel of a natural drain—she saw another ruffian start up, and catching him in his arms, hasten towards the mill, in accordance with the directions of his accomplice.

In a moment she perceived her danger.

Retreating into the mill, she double locked and bolted, and then took her post at an upper casement.

She had scarcely time to secure herself within, when the ruffian from without, holding the helpless child in one hand, and a long sharp knife in the other, assailed the door with kicks and curses of the most fearful character.

"Confound thee," he cried, "open the door or I'll break it on ye."

"If you can you may," was all the girl replied.

"Cut the brat's throat," roared the imprisoned ruffian from above. "That will bring her to reason."

"An ye open not the door," shouted the villain from without, "I'll hack this whelp's limbs to pieces with my knife, and then burn the mill on your head."

"I put my trust in God," replied the girl. "Never shall ye set foot within these walls whilst I have life to prevent ye."

The ruffian laid the infant for a moment on the sward, and searching about for combustibles, espied the only possible entrance to the building.

It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill, and was a point entirely unprotected, because it was never supposed by the simple occupants that any one would ever seek admission through such a dangerous inlet.

By this the ruffian hoped to effect an entrance.

All this was unseen by the girl within.

In the meanwhile her mind was busied with a thousand cogitations.

Suddenly a thought struck her.

"It is Sunday," she said to herself. "The mill never works on the Sabbath. Suppose I set it going now. It can be seen afar off. And happily my master and some of his neighbors, wondering at the sight, may hasten home to learn the cause. A lucky thought," she exclaimed. "'Tis God sent it to me."

No sooner said than done.

It was but the work of a moment for her to set the machinery in motion.

A brisk breeze which sprang up at once set the sails flying.

The arms of the huge engine whirled round with fearful rapidity—the great wheel slowly revolved on its axle—the smaller gear turned, and creaked and groaned according as they came in action—the mill was in full operation.

At this very instant the ruffian Robin had succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture in the wall, and getting safely lodged in the interior of the great drum wheel.

His dismay was indescribable when he began to be whirled about with its rotation.

His cries were most appalling—his shrieks were truly fearful—his curses were horrible to hear.

Jennie hastened to the spot, and saw him caught like a reptile, that he was, in his own trap.

It need not be added that she did not liberate him.

She knew that he would be more frightened than hurt if he kept within his rotatory prison.

Meanwhile the wheel went round with its steady, unceasing motion; and round and round went the ruffian along with it, steadily and unceasing too. Muttering curses; he was whirled round and round in the untiring wheel, until at last feeling and perception failed him, and he heard no more.

A loud knock at the door was shortly after heard, and Jennie hastened thither.

It was her master and his family, accompanied by several of his neighbors.

The unaccustomed appearance of the mill sails in full swing on Sunday had attracted their attention, and they hastened home from church to ascertain the cause.

Jennie, in a few words told all.

The machinery of the mill was also at once stopped, and the inanimate ruffian dragged forth from the great wheel.

The other ruffian was brought down from his prison.

Both were bound, and sent off to the royal borough of Kircudbright, and in due time came under the hands of the town executioner.

It was not long till Jennie became a bride.

The bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long and well but with a passion previously unrequited.

They lived henceforth happily together for many years, and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family.

In the latest hours of her life, the brave-hearted Jennie would shudder as she told the tale of her danger and of her deliverance.

Reading for the Million.

Remarkable Dreams.

THE DREAM OF LOLA MONTEZ.

Something over twenty years ago, the exploits of Lola Montez in different parts of the world, and particularly at the court of the old King of Bavaria, were the theme of many a racy paragraph in the European and American newspapers. She was a woman of talent but an adventuress. She contracted a number of marriages, which were, of course, most unhappy; and she was continually in public quarrels with editors, and others. Among her qualities was great courage; and, in any case where she considered herself wronged she took upon herself the vindication of her own cause, which was generally by the use of the cowhide. She became the favorite of the King of Bavaria, and was created Countess of Landsfeldt The whole affair occasioned great scandal, and was one of the causes leading to the overthrow of the king in the European war of 1848. At length Lola came to the United States, and took an engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, as a *danseues*, and proved a failure. She also gave lectures. Seemingly filled with remorse for her past life, she became very penitent, and joined the Episcopal Church. Sinking into a decline, she finally passed away in death; and her lonely grave is to be found in Greenwood Cemetery.

Lola Montez was a person who scarcely passed a night without a dream; and she was a rigid believer in their influence. She often entertained her friends by the recital of them. Her fascinating conversational powers, and vivacity of spirits, imparted to these occasions the same wonderful interest that marked all intercourse with her. During her engagement at the Broadway Theatre, it was her custom to go into the "Green Room," where there was always a crowd of distinguished dramatic, literary, and other personages in attendance to see her. Seated in the midst of them, she would pour forth a torrent of brilliant language such as few are capable of. She had traveled everywhere, and seen everything, and everybody; she was student of literature and the drama, and a connoisseur of art; and her views were expressed with eloquence, comprehensiveness, humor, and wit.

One night she seemed depressed, and though she talked, it was evident that she was not in her usual flow of spirits.

A distinguished comedian, who was connected with the theatre, remarked:

"Madam Lola is sad to-night?"

"Yes," she replied, as large glistening tears stood like diamonds upon her long black eyelashes. "Yes I am sad. Would you know the reason?"

"Most certainly."

"I must tell you that I am a firm believer in dreams. My happiest hours have been foretold to me in visions of the night, and now something of my closing career has been revealed to me. My dream was in regard to my last days on earth. I dreamed that I should close both my professional and earthly career in this country. Here in a land of strangers am I to die; here in this republic are my bones to decay. In my dream it was foretold to me that I would have sickness and poverty. *Now* I have hosts of friends, but *then* I will live obscure, and only a few kind souls will administer to me. When I am dead, the poor, neglected stranger will be put in a lonely grave and the world will remember her no more."

"Lola's voice faltered, and her eyes filled with tears.

"This is horrible!" cried the comedian before referred to. "Why I feel as if we were having a funeral right here in the green room of the Broadway Theatre. Tell us no more of thy dreams, good madam. My opinion of such matters are always loss of time to talk about; but I, especially denounce them when they bring sadness to the heart and tears to the eyes of the peerless Madam Lola."

"Well, I will change the disagreeable subject," said Lola. "But remember, all of you, what I have to-night told you. The last words were said with marked emphasis and solemnity. No one who heard them forgot them.

It will surely come to pass!"

This dream changed the whole current of life of Lola Montez. It was not long before she became altogether a different woman. In her disposition, habits and associations there came a total change. She sought to live in a manner to obtain the respect of the moral and pious, and won the few devoted friends who watched her decline and death. The dream, in the sequel, proved true in every particular.—*J. Alexander Parton, in New York Weekly.*

Honor Your Business.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault continually with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood, In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business, and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or poor-house gives them a fast grip. But while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other human pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding over them only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given him to shed beauty and pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for God has given us imagination, not alone to make some poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good thing. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation, around which a man may twine fancies, out of which a man may develop an honest pride.

How Old are You?

There is a good deal of amusement in the following magic table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus suppose her age to be seventeen, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns, and the first figures of these two columns added make seventeen. Here is the magic table:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	38	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

What Women Really Want.

In an article under the above news, in the New York *Independent*, Gail Hamilton says: Judging from what we hear, one would suppose that the graet and crying want of women is work, or, as it is sometimes put, fair day's wages for a fair day's work; or, again, freedom to do whatever she is capable of doing. This is not so. What women want is not work; but the wages of work, not freedom to work, but freedom to receive money without working. There is plenty to do now; but they will not do it. They wish to live like women and be paid like men. * * *

It has been dinned and dinned into the ears of women that the place where they are wanted is the kitchen; but into the kitchen they will not go. They are sorely wanted in the sewing room; but the sewing room is to them an abomination.

Sick-nursing is an occupation the most honorable, important and remunerative. The demand for nurses is constant and urgent. * * * *

I am amazed, I am indignant to hear this outcery for a wider sphere and greater opportunities for woman, while her sphere is already a thousand times wider than she spans, and her opportunities a thousand-fold greater than she has ever attempted to measure.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good dispostion—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid and care burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

Victims of

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 15, 1871.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

We commend the following estimate of the New York *Tribune* to the attention of those over-sanguine Democrats who have made up their minds that they are going to elect a Democratic President in 1872. In our view the *Tribune* has been liberal in its allowance of States to the Democracy; and there are few even of that party who know anything of the politics of the country who will deny that the estimate is a fair one.

We have heard it remarked that should the elections of 1872 copy those of 1870, a Democrat would be chosen President. But that is a miscalculation, as the following table will show:

Rep. States.	*Electors*	*Dem.States.*	*Electors.*
Maine	6	Connecticut	6
Massachussetts	12	New York	31
New Hampshire	4	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	3	Maryland	7
Vermont	4	Virginia	10
New Jersey	8	North Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	26	Georgia	10
South Carolina	6	Alabama	9
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	5
Louisiana	7	Kentucky	10
Florida	3	Tennessee	9
Texas	7	Indiana	13
Ohio	20	Nevada	3
Illinois	19	California	6
Michigan	10	Oregan	3
Wisconsin	9	Missouri	13
Minnesota	5		
Iowa	10	Total	149
Kansas	5	Republican maj.	22
Nebraska	3		
Arkansas	5		
Total	179		

We have assumed 150,000 as the probable ratio of representation under the new census; a higher would reduce the number of electoral votes, as a lower would increase it, but neither would materially affect the majority.

Missouri was not carried by the Democrats in 1870, but by the Schurz and Gratz Brown Republicans; but we assume that enough of these will probably go clear over to put the State against us in 1871. We trust they will get sick of their strange company, and come back in season for 1872.

Connecticut was carried by the Democrats in the April State election of 1868, but went Republican in the ensuing Presidential contest, as she probably will in 1872.

Oregon went Democratic in 1870 by a far smaller majority than at her State election of 1868, yet, when she came to vote for President, she gave Seymour but 164 majority over Grant; while California, (also Democratic in her preceding State election,) went for Grant by 514 majority. We regard both of them with Nevada, as very doubtful for 1872.

Virginia, Indiana, and Alabama were barely carried Democratic in 1870, and may all be recovered upon the full vote always cast for President. So may North Carolina, especially if the Democracy turn Gov. Holden out of office, as they are quite likely to do.

Of the States we have placed in the Republican column, only Pennsylvania, Florida and Arkansas, are at all questionable. Arkansas gave some 2,000 Republican majority on Congress, though we threw away two of the three Representatives in Congress by personal feuds; but the Legislature is very strongly Republican. Pennsylvania was very close on the popular vote last October, but, if a fair allowance is made for the districts distracted by personal feuds, there is a Republican majority. Florida is disputed, but Republican by a close vote.

We drifted astern much further in 1862, than in 1870, but more than recovered our lost ground when we came to a Presidential year, when almost every legal voter comes to the front. We purpose to repeat the dose in 1872.

THE GOLDEN AGE, a new weekly Journal edited by Theodore Tilton, devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art, and Moral Reform, will be published every Wednesday, in New York. Price, $3 a year, cash in advance. Mr. Tilton, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole editorial labors to *The Golden Age*. Persons wishing to subscribe will please send their names, with the money, immediately to

THEODORE TILTON,
P. O. Box 2,848,
New York City.

☞ Mr. Cessna has at last, says the *Evening Telegraph*, made an explanation of his action in the Chorpenning claim case. His story will of course be accepted for its full face value, but we hope that Pennsylvania will not send many more members of Congress who are so "over-zealous" or "confiding" as to present resolutions which are officially construed to require the payment of nearly $500,000 of the public money on old and poorly founded claims, and which direct Postmaster-Generals to ignore evidence favorable to the Government.

☞ Col. George F. McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, on the 2d inst., tendered his resignation to Governor Geary, which was accepted by the Governor in a neat little letter in which he paid a handsome compliment to the Colonel for his unwavering fidelity to the trust imposed upon him. The Governor appointed Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, to fill the vacancy. This unites the two Departments under one head. No better selection could have been made.

☞ The Altoona *Sun* names Col. John C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair county, as a suitable Democratic candidate for Auditor General. The Colonel is one of the best men in the Democratic party, and we would be sorry to see him set up to be knocked down by some good Republican. We have known the Colonel for many years, and we can bear testimony to his character as a gentleman and worthy citizen.

FOR SALE.

The proprietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

☞ The entire wooden portion, just recently erected at a very heavy expense, of the Glamorgan Iron Works structure, at Lewistown, Pa., was burned down on Friday morning last. The amount of loss and cause of fire not ascertained.

☞ It is said that the Legislature has authorized the publication of a daily *Journal*, but it can't be so, because we have not seen any thing of the kind in this "neck 'o timber." Where are our representatives? They ought to know.

☞ The next Clerkship of the Lower House of Congress will be conceded to Hon. Edward McPherson, the present incumbent, without opposition.

☞ WE are sorry that our Washington correspondence did not reach us until too late for last week's issue. In the future it will be up to time.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The following is the Bill which passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, to give soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, Bounty lands:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, and who has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes,' approved February thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who have served in the Navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' and the acts amendatory therefore as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed twelve months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps aforesaid, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title: *And provided further*, that any homestead settler, as aforesaid, may assign his homestead certificate within twelve months from the date thereof to any citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, or person who has declared his intention to become such, who has not previously availed himself of the benefits of the homestead or pre-emption laws, and said assignee shall succeed to all the rights of the said homestead settler; but no such assignor of a homestead certificate shall thereafter have the right to avail himself of the benefit of this act or the acts heretofore passed granting homesteads to actual settlers, nor shall such assignee have the right to acquire any other homestead under said acts: *Provided however*, That no patent shall issue to a homestead settler or his assignee who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least two years, except as provided in section four of this act.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered upon the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier, and every seaman, marine, and officer who served in the Army or Navy for the said period of ninety days, and is now inscribed on the pension rolls of the United States, or is entitled to be so inscribed on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, may, in lieu of the rights, privileges, and benefits hereinbefore conferred, enter upon, by an agent or attorney, and receive a patent for one quarter-section of land, as provided in section one of this act, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of said first section, and liable to all the provisions thereof except as to the actual residence, and that all acts and things required to be done by said homestead settler, by said first section, may be done by said agent or attorney: *Provided*, That no such agent or attorney shall act as such for more than one person at the same time.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all declarations and proofs required under this act and the former acts granting homesteads to actual settlers may be taken before the judge or clerk of any court of record in the United States, or of any State or Territory, and, when duly authenticated under the official seal of such court, shall be of the same force and effect as if taken before the register or receiver of the proper land office.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 6, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—Your correspondent was unavoidably prevented from indulging in his "chit-chat" with your readers, in the last issue of the JOURNAL. Although he is well aware that they have lost nothing by the omission, he will endeavor to make the infractions of his promise "few and far between."

As the *sine die* adjournment of the 41st Congress approaches, there is a general bustle in the Senate and House of Representatives, resulting from an anxiety to perfect as much of the legislation on hand as possible.

In the Senate, the bill for the repeal of the income tax, (of which Senator Scott has had charge) was passed some days ago. To this action of the Senate, the House has taken exception, on the ground, as held by that Branch, that it is a measure affecting the revenue, and must, as provided in the Constitution, originate in the House of Representatives. The bill was returned to the Senate, and on the parliamentary question at issue, a committee of conference has been appointed by Senate and House, to settle the point.

When the bill was returned to the Senate, Senator Scott very clearly demonstrated that the House had misapprehended the purport of the bill. It is not an original proposition to *raise* revenue but one to *reduce* taxation—that, if the position taken by the House is tenable, then much of the legislation for years past, in granting private claims, in giving subsidies, and in many other ways had been in violation of law.

This question of the constitutional power of the Senate is not a new one. The committee of conference will, it is to be hoped, define the prerogative of the House, and propose some rule embodying its view of the matter at issue, by which both Houses will be guided hereafter.

There has been a very decided expression throughout the country in favor of this repeal of the income tax. During the last session, your Senator advocated the total abrogation of this exaction, but in which he was only partially successful. At this session, he introduced a bill having for its object the entire wiping out of the tax. In the debates, then and now, on this question, he has covered the whole ground. His speeches have been given to the public. They meet general approval here, and there is no doubt they express the sentiment of a majority of the people of the United States.

The House of Representatives having passed the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war 1812, the Senate has passed the same with some amendments in which the House has nonconcurred and asked a committee of conference. The bill, as it passed the Senate, requires the service to have been, at least, for two months. It gives the penison to widows who were married at the time of the war, excluding those who have since remarried. It also extends the provisions of the bill to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. This pension is an act of simple justice.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill giving to each soldier of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion 160 acres of land—the title to be acquired under the provisions of the Homestead Law, but which provisions have been so modified as to allow a deduction of the time of military service from the required time of occupation of the land before a Patent issues. This bill is now in committee in the Senate, and will, undoubtedly become a law. In the Senate, it will be advocated and voted for by the Pennsylvania Senators. The opportunity presented to the "brave and true, who faced the music" in the late struggle for the life of the Nation, to secure a home for themselves and their children, will be embraced by thousands. It will be an additional evidence that we live under not only the best but the most generous Government that has ever been established among the inhabitants of earth.

The attention of the country is now directed to the investigation of the alleged outrages in the Southern States, by the Select Committee of the Senate, of which committee Senator Scott is chairman. At the close of the war, when, by the triumph of our armies in the field, the rebellion against the Government of the United States had been suppressed, conquered traitors had no claim upon the clemency of that Government other than that which springs from considerations of mercy and Christian charity. In the spirit of that forgiveness, inculcated in the teachings of our religion, the vanquished were spared the gallows and confiscation, and bidden "go and sin no more." The law of self-preservation, however, suggested the guarding against a recurrence of an effort to re-inaugurate a rebellion for the subversion of the Government. From time to time, the stringency of these laws enacted for the public safety have been relaxed, until now, within the very brief period of less than six years after the suppression of the rebellion, a general amnesty is proclaimed throughout the land. The history of the world does not present so striking an example of lenity towards those who, having plotted treason, arrayed themselves in armed hostility to their government, in defence of which so much of blood and treasure had been expended.

In view of the enormity of the crime and the mercy extended, it was reasonable to expect that the rebels of the South would accept the situation, and act in good faith in the renewal of their allegiance. Has such been the course pursued by them? That is the question to be answered by this investigation. If it be true, as we are told, that, in certain portions of the Southern States, a man who was loyal to his country in the dark days of strife cannot live in safety—that such have been murdered in cold blood, and their property destroyed, that the perpetrators cannot be punished, for the reason that the law cannot be administered, owing to the general sympathy for its violators—then it must be the purpose of this investigation to propose the proper legislative remedy. But the country should have the proof of the truth or falsity of the charges preferred. If such organizations as the Ku-Klux-Klan exist and cannot be suppressed, (or will not be suppressed,) by the local authorities, the government owes it to its legal adherents that they shall be protected by its strong arm.

The Georgia Senatorial difficulty has been partially disposed of. Mr. Hill, one of the Senators elect, has been sworn in. The case of Mr. Miller, another claimant for a seat, it is supposed, will be determined to-day. If he be admitted, then for the first time since 1860, every seat in the Senate of the United States will be filled.

The lovers of fun are all agog on the subject of the approaching Carnival, which, you are aware, is to come off on the 20th and 21st inst. We are to have all kinds of shows, "free, gratis, for-nothing," from a "Goat Race" to a "Grand Tournament:" There will be an imposing Military display for the serious, and an exhibition of "Fantastics" for the merry. In truth, this bids to be a novel and highly interesting affair, to witness which will repay a visit to Washington.

KEYSTONE.

Feb. 11, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—The efforts being made in Congress, to establish a National System of Education is, certainly, one that should commend itself to the patriotic, thinking men of the country. It will hardly be credited (yet it is true) that of the 38,000,000 of people in the United States, nearly 5,000,000 of that number can neither read nor write. When it is admitted, that the general intelligence of the masses is necessary to the perpetuation of a Republican form of Government, it becomes a question of vital importance, that Congress should legislate so as to secure the general education of the people. It is true, in the Northern and Western States, such Congressional action is not required. In Pennsylvania, signalized as she is by a system of Common Schools, through the instrumentality of which all classes can be educated, and which system is sustained by the munificent liberality of her tax-payers, such legislation is not necessary. But this is not the situation of all the States. We must not close our eyes to the fact, that, by the overthrow of the Institution of Slavery, and the enfranchisement of the colored race in the Southern States, a vast number have been made participants in the Government of the country, who have never had the advantages of education. In the days of human bondage in that portion of the Union, it was a penal offense to educate the colored man; preventive State laws having been enacted, on the principle, that slavery and knowledge are antagonistic. Now, that the shackles have been stricken from the limbs of the slave, the opposite principle, that intelligence is necessary to freedom, looms up and demands the attention of our legislators. The freedmen must be educated, and it is the duty of the National Government to see to it, that the facilities be afforded to them for acquiring an education.

The House of Representatives has a bill under discussion, which, (or some one of a similar character,) it is to be hoped, will become a law. By its provisions, "a direct tax of fifty millions of dollars is imposed apportioned among the States, the sum raised in each State to be expended for the purposes of education in that State; but any State may, in lieu of paying the tax, provide for the suitable instruction of all children within its borders; and if the President be satisfied, at the expiration of twelve months, that there is established in that State a suitable System of Common Schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax thereon." It will thus be seen, that it is not designed for Pennsylvania, or any other State in which proper measures have been adopted for the education of the people of all classes.

This bill encounters the violent opposition of the Democratic members of the House. They would not have the colored man enlightened, for the simple reason that they would not lift him up from the deep of ignorance, in which slavery had kept him, to the plane on which the white man stands. What more convincing evidence of the sympathy of that party for an Institution, to uphold which the late cruel war was inaugurated, and the suppression of which was a result of the triumph of loyalty over treason.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, has been reported from a Committee of conference, to which it had been referred. The report has been adopted in the Senate and House, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill, as passed, provides pensions to the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, who served sixty days in the army or navy in the Revolutionary war, or in the war of '12, and were honorably discharged, and to the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men, pensions are to be at the rate of eight dollars a month.

The most important event of the week, has been the nomination to the Senate, by the President, of a commission, to act jointly with one of a similar character, on the part of the English Government, to settle the claims of the respective Governments, one upon the other. The Senate has confirmed the nominations, so that it is to be expected that the Alabama Claims, the Fishing difficulties, and all other matters at issue touching claims will be peaceably adjusted.

Great apprehensions are felt for the safety of the Commissioners sent by the United States to the Republic of Dominica, to make personal investigation of the country, its productions, its people, and as to public sentiment on the question of annexation. The Tennessee had on board, when she left port, Messrs. Wade, White and Howe, the Commissioners, accompanied by a number of distinguished gentlemen, who went as representatives of the press and in the interest of science. There is a painful anxity for some intelligence of the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination. Now all is doubt and fear.

On Thursday last, the death of Hon. John Covode was announced in the House of Representatives. Several Representatives delivered eulogies on the life and character of the deceased. On Friday his death was announced in the Senate, on which occasion eulogistic addresses were delivered by Senators Scott, Sumner, Sherman, and Cameron. These obituaries will be published in pamphlet forms, for distribution. They were eloquent tributes to the memory of an honest man, and faithful public servant.

KEYSTONE.

TO LET—Four rooms. Possession immediate. Inquire at this office.

THE FARMER'S "OVERCOAT."—A well built garment—thick, warm and durable—comfortable enough to drive to market and genteel enough to wear to church, is the new overcoat sold by Wanamaker & Brown, to many of our neighbors, at but fourteen dollars a piece.

General News Summary.

There are about 200 postmistresses in the United States.

It has cost a Maine physician $13,000 for bungling in setting a boy's broken leg.

The largest monastery in the world is being built near Dubuque, Iowa, by the Cistercians.

The three elephants in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, were lately sold to a butcher for £810.

Large quantities of grain are being purchased in Prince Edward's Island for France.

The Dean of Ripon has been waging war against stained glass windows in the English churches.

The cold in France is intense; in Bordeaux so severe a winter has not been felt since that of 1830, when the wine froze in the store houses.

In the little city of Johannisberg, Prussia, one mad dog bit twenty-six persons, recently, of which thirteen fell victims to the dire disease.

It is said that not less than $10,000 is sent every month from East Tennessee to the swindlers in New York who advertise to supply their dupes with counterfeit money.

Maj. Zagonyi, who led the famous charge of Fremont's body-guard at Springfield, Mo., the first year of the war, is said to be keeping a cigar shop in Presth, Hungary.

Mr. Jerome Patterson, a Bonaparte, and grand-son of Jerome Bonaparte, late king of Westphalia, was one of the defenders of Paris at the advanced post of Curbevoie.

Two families in the State of Massachusetts were affected by trichinæ during the past year, one at Lowell and one at Framingham. In both instances the disease was caused by eating pork that was either raw or imperfectly cooked. The State board of health, having examined the matter recommend that pork, and especially lean pork, be thoroughly cooked before it is eaten.

An old man, who, on Thursday, went to the depot in Wilmington, Delaware, to meet his daughter, who had come from Maryland to visit him, joyfully greeted her in the waiting room, but had scacely spoken his words of welcome when he tottered, fell and died. The physician said the cause of his death was enlargement of the heart.

A party of expert burglars entered the Kensington bank, Philadelphia, on Thursday night, under the guise of policemen, overcame the watchman, and then broke into the vault, where they found many valuable packages on special deposit. They hammered nearly all night on the burglar-proof safe in which the money of the bank was kept, but failed to break it open. The special depositors are the only losers, but they lost all that is convertable by the thieves.

Through division of opinion in the Supreme Court, the decision of the Court of Claims in favor of Lieutenant Joseph W. Price for transportation and pay from the place of his discharge, at his own request, on the surgeon's certificate, to the place of enlistment, is confirmed and remains the law on the subject. The drain on the Treasury n consequence will be immense, as the Attorney General conceded in his argument it applies as well to private soldiers as officers of volunteers. Many millions will be required to meet the claims.

Grand juries in Michigan have been abolished. The law provides that the District Attorney shall present all crimes for trial by information instead of by indictment, and that no information shall be presented except in cases which have been first examined by Justices of the Peace. Should the District Attorney decline to draw an information, he is directed to report the case with the evidence to the Circuit Judge. The law further provides for an arraignment before the County Judge, so that if the defendant should plead guilty, he may at once be sentenced, and not be compelled to lie in jail awaiting the session of the Circut Court. A similar law has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature.

The accident on the Hudson River railroad last week, at New Hamburg, N. Y., was caused by an oil train bound north catching fire, and setting the bridge at New Hamburg also on fire. The Pacific Express came up and ran into the oil train, and caught fire also. The bridge gave way under the weight, when the train went down in a jumbled mass. The locomotive, express car, baggage car, Pullman car, and coach, and a sleeping-car of the express train, went down with the crash. The engineer of the express train was killed, also the conductor of the Pullman car, and brakeman. Several passengers on the Pullman and sleeping cars were unable to get out when the crash occurred, and were burned to death or drowned. The scene at the track is a fearful one. A corps of physicians is there from Poughkeepsie to attend the wounded and dying, and a search is now being made for dead bodies. Over twenty persons were killed and many wounded.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from January 3d, 1870, to January 2d, 1871:

RECEIVED.

From M. M. Logan, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement,..$788 99

County Tax from the several Collectors, as follows:

Henderson,	1862,	W H Flenner,	$ 1 89	
Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	207 47	
Union	"	Levi Smith,	101 65	
Juniata	1866,	Levi Eldenour,	71 00	
Cass	1867,	Christian Miller	22 80	
Hopewell	"	Jackson Enyeart	6 82	
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	538 76	
Morris	"	James Piper	136 39	
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	92 58	
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	135 23	
Union	"	Jackson White	224 12	
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	194 70	
Cass	"	Benjamin Fink	98	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	155 45	
Carbon	"	William Ryan	375 00	
Dublin	"	William Clymans	162 92	
Hopewell	"	Solomon Lynn	150 00	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissinger	24 40	
Lincoln	"	H Richison	130 79	
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	48 91	
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	29 40	
Orbisonia	"	A Carothers	2 85	
Penn	"	John Lee	434 60	
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	791 11	
Shirley	"	R Colgate	168 27	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	168 88	
Union	"	Andrew Smith	43 09	
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	75 70	
Warfior'sm'k	"	Geo W Owens	23 06	
West	"	Henry Davis	811 01	
Alexandria	1869,	William Christy	241 29	
Barree	"	C T Greene	1539 02	
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	109 78	
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	29 15	
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	780 60	
Cass	"	George Smith	512 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	40 46	
Clay	"	Ephraim Kyler	495 43	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	1116 41	
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	39 07	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	528 45	
Franklin	"	D L Wray	641 28	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	314 46	
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	71 96	
Huntingd'n	"	Alexander Garman	655 53	
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	965 90	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	126 19	
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	181 91	
Mapleton	"	R S Henderson	131 87	
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	1055 50	
Mt. Union	"	E K Rodgers	338 00	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	384 14	
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	99 94	
Porter	"	R A Laird	1939 01	
Penn	"	Wm B White	550 00	
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	835 36	
Shirleysb'g	"	Geo Leas	168 73	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	197 25	
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	716 23	
Tell	"	A G Briggs	340 69	
Union	"	N Greenland	225 94	
Walker	"	William Reed	800 76	
Warfior'sm'k	"	Richard Wills	1095 67	
West	"	Henry Shively	2100 70	
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	210 61	
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	320 00	
Barree	"	Jonas Books	285 00	
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	420 36	
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	227 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00	
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	80 00	
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	280 60	
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	65 00	
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	1225 35	
Hopewell	"	John W Russell	240 24	
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	217 19	
H'nti'ngd'n	"	A Carman	1489 01	
Jackson	"	James Lee	600 60	
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	90 00	
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	160 00	
Mapleton	"	H H Swoope	40 00	
Morris	"	James H Davis	271 00	
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	319 00	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	100 00	
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	86 00	
Porter	"	George Wallheater	285 00	
Penn	"	David Harris	840 00	
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	140 00	
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	90 86	
Shirleysb'g	"	George Leas	76 56	
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	181 78	
Tell	"	Samuel W Waters	75 00	
3 Springs	"	George Heater	47 00	
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	294 00	
Walker	"	Wm States	150 00	
Warfior'sm'k	"	Elias Zeck	168 00	33925 72

State Tax received from the following named Collectors:

Cromwell	1865,	Caleb Kelly	125 54	
Barree	1867,	John Logan	12 21	
Cass	"	Christian Miller	9 35	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	1 92	
Hopewell	"	David Fouse	7 85	
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	22 94	
Morris	"	James Piper	30 52	
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	9 22	
Shirley	"	Jackson White	47 29	
Union	"	Jackson White	12 07	
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	4 61	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	15 93	
Carbon	"	Wm Ryan	5 00	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	1 68	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	5 68	
Lincoln	"	H Richison	2 75	
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	20 08	
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	1 06	
Oneida	"	E Shoemaker	16 86	
Orbisonia	"	A Carother	2 45	
Penn	"	John Lee	37 76	
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	61 38	
Shirley	"	R Colgate	19 00	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	5 00	
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	9 07	
Warfior'sm'k	"	Geo W Owens	2 18	
West	"	Henry Davis	33 69	
Alexandria	1869,	Wm Christy	5 00	
Barree	"	C T Greene	30 67	
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	25 00	
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	4 33	
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	10 00	
Cass	"	George Smith	12 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	4 77	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	51 81	
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	3 16	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	15 00	
Franklin	"	D L Wray	40 68	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	13 00	
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	7 86	
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	59 08	
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	10 00	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	4 00	
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	2 00	
Morris	"	T Foreman	54 96	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	5 69	
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	2 08	
Porter	"	R A Laird	86 06	
Shirley	"	Benj Davis	25 00	
Shirleysburg	"	Geo Leas	6 05	
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	15 49	
Tell	"	A G Briggs	13 36	
Union	"	N Greenland	4 37	
Walker	"	William Reed	9 34	
Warriorsm'k	"	Richard Wills	24 04	
West	"	Henry Shively	15 00	
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	10 00	
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	18 00	
Barree	"	Jonas Books	20 00	
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	5 00	
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	12 00	
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	20 00	
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	44 00	
Hopewell	"	J W Russell	10 00	
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	8 00	
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	50 00	
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	5 00	
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	10 00	
Morris	"	J H Davis	12 00	
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	3 00	
Oneida	"	J C Davis	7 00	
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	5 00	
Porter	"	Geo Walheater	10 00	
Penn	"	Daniel Harris	35 00	
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	15 00	
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	7 00	
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	9 00	
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	10 00	
West	"	Silas Zeck	10 00	1411 07
County tax on Unseated lands			744 66	
State	"	" "	5 25	
School	"	" "	439 30	
Road	"	" "	550 56	
Bounty	"	" "	485 54	2225 31

Redemption Money Received.

Miles Putt	23 46	
James Entriken	29 23	52 69
Received for rent of Court Room	45 09	
" from John A Nash, in full	23 89	
" B X Blair for stove	25 00	
" J K McCahan, part Bond	300 00	
" K A Lovell, fines a jury fee	37 00	
" M M M'Neal, do	4 00	
" M Casady, fine	1 00	
" James Barnes, costs & fine	29 34	
" Sheriff Neely	63 48	
" Interest	3 09	
" Sundry persons for coal	11 25	540 05
Borrowed from First National Bank for use of the County	4000 00	
	$42,943 74	

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth Prosecutions, paid to Pros. Att'y, Prot'y, Sheriff, Witness, &c	$ 2610 04	
Constables for making returns and election fees	788 89	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves and Constables	4015 19	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections	916 36	
Inquisition on dead bodies	87 21	
Assessors for making the Assessment and Registry Lists	882 00	
Premium on Fox scalps, Wild cats, &c	210 65	
Road and Bridge views	595 75	
" Damages, Geo M Park	100 00	
" " Mary J Hunt	28 00	
" " J McCahan	7 00	
" " Henry Taylor	45 00	
" " Andrew Park	36 00	811 75
Blank Books and Stationery for the Public offices and Court	465 88	
M M M'Neal, Esq., Fees as Prot'y, Clerk of Sessions, &c	273 15	
Refunding orders to sundry persons	198 48	
Road Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Lewis Stever, Cass township	67 05	
J B Weaver, Hopewell township	31 87	
R A Laird, Porter "	17 55	
John G White, Cass "	38 85	155 32
School Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Jesse Yocum, Brady township	16 89	
E Thompson, Juniata "	8 70	
R A Laird, Porter "	5 85	
A Elias, Tod "	25 00	56 44
Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands to		
J Hall Musser, Jackson township	65 02	
R A Laird, Porter "	23 37	
E Thompson, Juniata "	12 00	
Abram Elias, Tod "	50 00	150 39
Commissioners.		
Adam Fouse in full	64 00	
Samuel Cummins in full	372 00	
Simeon Wright on account	302 00	
George Jackson "	200 00	
A B Miller "	35 00	973 00
Commissioners' expenses in going to road views for damages, Bridges, &c		60 05
Commissioners' Clerk in full for 1869	75 00	
" " 1870	700 00	775 00
Auditors and Clerk for 1870		118 00
Wm Long, boarding Jurors in care of Crewet		98 00
Printing for the County.		
J S Cornman	33 00	
T H Creamer	37 00	
Wm Lewis	103 25	
J A Nash	110 25	283 50
Jury Commissioners.		
N K Covert	46 69	
G W Shontz	63 15	109 84
R M'Divitt, reporting Court proceedings		125 00
Bridges.		
Isaiah Coplin, for bridge at Rock Hill	600 00	
J Lamberson, " " across Shaver's Creek	848 00	
John M'Comb, for bridge at Mapleton	300 00	
" " in Tell twp	525 00	
" repairing bridge at Bridgeport	100 00	
Albert Hall, repairing bridge at Union Furnace	359 25	
Nicholas Rider, repairing bridge across Aughwick	357 90	3090 15
Paid First National Bank		6538 05

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, February 15, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the 1st Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House,
Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.
Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
The Wesleyan Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.
Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Planter. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Catholic—Washington street. Rev. O'Haleran. Services first three Sundays in every month.
Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Johnstown has a ghost.

Noisy—Our imp of darkness.

Flying thick and fast—Valentines.

An unpopular ism with us—Rheumatism.

Chester county is scourged by scarlet fever.

Brilliant—The auroral display on Friday night.

Chicken thieves drive a brisk trade in Bloody Run.

John B. Gough lectures in Altoona on the 23d inst.

A slight fall of snow occurred here on Sunday morning.

Failed to come to time last week—Our Washington letter.

Lewistown Catholics purpose erecting a new church next summer.

Harrisburg had a fashionable colored wedding on Thursday last.

A wild turkey was captured in a snow drift, the other day, in Blair county.

Befuddled—The young man who was hugging the lamp post the other night.

Sol Peters, of Lewistown, had a leg broken, the other day, by the falling of a horse.

The Silver Cornet Band treated our citizens to some excellent music on Saturday night.

Bedford county mineral water is being shipped in large quantities to foreign countries.

Fresh pike, halibut and all kinds of fish can be had at Africa & Black's every Thursday.

The next Annual Conference of the M. E. church will convene at Carlisle on the 5th of March.

Ex-Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, has been appointed an Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory.

The "Willoughby property," on Hill street, was knocked down, on Saturday last, to Mr. Aaron Stewart at $4,000.

Saxe lectures in Tyrone on the 22d instant. We acknowledge the receipt of a "complimentary" to the literary feast.

Don't fail to go and hear Dr. Hamlin at the M. E. Church on Thursday night. "Our Bible and our Liberties" is his subject.

The value of advertising was realized by a new York merchant, who advertised for a boy, when his wife presented him with two very small ones.

A couple of individuals from the rural districts were provided with quarters in "Fort Keeley," on Friday night last, for indulging in a over-dose of contraband fluid.

There is no better remedy for cold feet than a slap the leg briskly just above the knee after raising the foot. The increased circulation induces immediate relief. Try it.

An exchange has an article headed "women in dress." We have no objection to women in dress; neither should we object in many cases to a little more dress on women.

Peterson's Detector, for February 1, says: "Never was there so many dangerous counterfeits in circulation as there are at present."—Business folks should therefore be watchful.

Maj. Thomas A. Maguire, of Cambria county, has been appointed clerk of the Select Committee of the Senate on the condition of the Southern States. An excellent appointment.

The Philadelphia *Evening Star* notes a case of itch contracted by handling old greenbacks. We are willing to run the risk of the contagion if some of our delinquents give us the opportunity.

That haughty, little sprightly, the Bedford County *Press*, thinks there is no salvation for Huntingdon unless she gets a town clock and water-works, and maliciously adds that *"gas alone won't do the work."* That's so.

Any information respecting the whereabouts of Mrs. Elizabeth Cupples, formerly Elizabeth Smallman, will be thankfully received by Jas. Cupples, at Lewistown. She is supposed to be somewhere in Huntingdon county.

The Mifflintown people are very much concerned in regard to a new Cottrell & Babcock power press purchased by Messrs. Bonsall & Hackman. We have one of the finest machines in the State and we never thought worth while to mention it.

We had a pop visit from our young and genial friend, A. B. Crewitt, on Monday morning last. Andy is now a resident of Gotham, where he is engaged in the hardware trade, and we are pleased to learn is prospering. May success attend him.

The present style of men's hats is an exact representation of the fashion of 1840. The present scrambled style of ladies' head-dress is of the older origin, being, according to a contemporary, the identical fashion which prevailed before the invention of combs.

The Bedford County *Press* sympathizes with our esteemed friend Spang, of Bedford, whose clothes-line was relieved, as one of ours was similarly, years ago, and says "it isn't pleasant to go without underclothing this cold weather, and we hope the thieves will 'pony up.'"

Our marksmen are practising for the "Rifle Tournament" to come off in this place on the 22d inst. Our contemporary of the Juniata *Sentinel* can send his "crack shots" up this way on that occasion if he wants them beaten. Huntingdon will carry off the "blue ribbon," mark ye.

The excellent local of the Bedford *Gazette* expects to meet us at the centennial celebration on the 9th proximo. We will be there. We are anxions to know how the Democrats live at the county hotel. Ye local and his friends will get up the usual fare. We like something good.

An exchange gives reasons for not publishing a poetic effusion as follows: "The rhyme sounds like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some of the lines appear to have been measured with a yard-stick, and others with a ten-foot pole." Is this applicable to any of the "poets" hereaways.

Valentine Houser, son of Mr. Christian Houser, of Hollidaysburg, had the flesh torn from the front part of one of his thighs, and received severe contusions on the right temple and shoulder, in consequence of the breaking of a crane while hoisting a four ton casting, a few days ago, in the Altoona Manufacturing Company's works. His escape from instant death was very miraculous.

The Monarch of Advertisers.—*What an enterprising Doctor made by a judicious use of Printer's Ink—Helmbold's princely turnout.*—Helmbold's big sleigh was out in the Park yesterday with a load of Judges and Generals. A *Sun* man, meeting the Doctor asked him how much the bells cost.

"They're gold plated. There are 378 of them. They cost me $970," answered the little giant of the medical world.

On further inquiry the reporter learned that the harness cost nearly $4,000, and the buffalo robes $1,850. Thinking that a man with such a turnout ought to be worth something, the reporter came down town and hunted up the Doctor's assets. He found them to be aa follows:

Five story brown stone store 594 Broadway,	$200 000
Stock in store,	100 000
Private residence,	60 000
Furniture in private residence,	25 000
Stable,	30 000
Horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, and the finest turnout in the world,	30 000
Stores at Long Branch,	60 000
Hotels at Long Branch,	35 000
Cottages at Long Branch,	25 000
Furniture in cottages,	10 000
Land in Long Branch,	120 000
Stock in the Philadelphia labratory,	150 000
Total	$845 000

The reporter learned that the Doctor owns, in addition to the above, several lots on Madison and Fifth Avenues, and some on the Boulevards. The reporter was assured that there was not a pencil mark against all this property. The Doctor's business is immense. The orders have reached $30,000 and $40,000 in a single day. Seven years ago he came to this city with $30,000 in his pocket. Now he is worth his millions, and spends as much money as any man in the city.

"How did he make his money?" asked the reporter of the Doctor's agent.

"Through advertising liberally in the newspapers," was the reply, "same as Bonner, Smith & Street, Ayer, and Jayne."

The Doctor is advertising in 3,150 newspapers. He buys is own merchandise, and contracts for his advertising in such a manner that he is prepared to discount at seven per cent. per annum any obligation that may be presented. The Doctor is emphatically a self-made man.

He has a special fondness for yachts, and is spending large sums of money in procuring models of the Dauntless. He proposes to decorate his drug store with these models.

In Memoriam.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Court met on Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Hon. D. Clarkson presiding. Immediately after the Court was called Samuel T. Brown, Esq., announced the death of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., and moved that the Court adjourn out of respect to his memory. Judge Clarkson then adjourned the Court until Thursday, the 9th inst. Immediately after adjournment a meeting of the Court and Bar was organized by calling Hon. D. Clarkson to the Chair and appointing J. S. Blair, Esq., Secretary.

David Blair, William Dorris and Samuel T. Brown, Esqs., then made addresses in which they very feelingly bore witness to the high character for integrity, the kind heart, and the social and gentlemanly qualities of the deceased, after which William Dorris, Samuel T. Brown and M. B. Massey, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draft the customary resolutions. The report of this committee, as adopted by the meeting, is as follows:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, on the recent death of one of its members, resolutions were drawn up by our brother J. Sewell Stewart, and after their adoption he expressed a desire that when he died the same resolutions should be passed. The committee appointed for that purpose have therefore adopted, with such alterations as are necessary, those resolutions and preamble as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, by a rigorous and impartial enforcement of His laws, to sever the cord that bound our late brother, J. Sewell Stewart, to things earthly and to translate his spirit to that purer and happier sphere where sorrows never come and temptations have no power to allure.

Resolved, That while deploring the untimely death of this generous, kind and truthful man, we tender to her, who was his faithful and loving wife, and to his children, our condolence in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That as members of the Bar we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the family of the deceased; and that copies be furnished to the town papers for publication.

D. CLARKSON, Chairman.
J. S. BLAIR, Secretary.

Sketches.—*Dear Editor:* If you will devote me the space, I propose to write a sketch of the different townships of our county, believing or hoping they will prove interesting to the readers of the Journal, or at least to those of the respective districts. And to begin I will take

Juniata Township.

It evidently takes its name from our "Blue Juniata" river. It is one of the smallest townships, though not the least in area, containing about twelve square miles. It is bounded on the North by Walker and the Juniata river; on the East by the Juniata river and Terrace Mountain, the latter separating it from Union township; on the South by Terrace Mountain and Penn township, and on the West by Penn and Walker townships.

The territory is somewhat mountainous and some of the land not very productive. In its Valleys and along Raystown Branch of the Juniata, which meanders from South to North are to be found some of the most clever people of the county.

The Assistant Marshal of the district, for taking the last census, reports her as having a population of three hundred and ninety-five inhabitants.

Juniata is not by any means an old township—having only been organized in 1857.

By the assessment of 1870 she has 82 taxable inhabitants, and for the same year is assessed with $248.22 for county tax; $18,03 for State and $14,00 for militia purposes. I cannot give the amount of tax for her school purposes. I wish that her educational system ranked higher than it does. Five schools with the average number of months taught, but four. Not one female teacher, and the average salary of the gentlemen who taught but $25,-65. Seventy-eight males and forty-four female pupils, making an average of nearly twenty-four scholars per school. Quite a sufficient number of scholars, but to prosper with our age, I must say to the directors, you must pay better wages and have longer terms if you want good schools. Politically she is all right. The last Presidential vote stood 58 for Grant and 21 for Seymour.

Hotels there are none, but the lager beer or ale establishment, on the opposite side of the river from Huntingdon, is well known to citizens as a place where "suckers" are want to go—on Sunday. More anon.

JUNIUS.

Compulsory Education.—*Mr. Editor:* As our Democratic friends are painfully exercised in regard to the question of compulsory education, we commend to them the following extract from *"Lectures on Law"* by James Wilson, L. L. D., late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court U. S. Vol. 2, page 235, [1804.]

"In the reign of Charles the Second, the lords of the committee on plantations transmitted to Virginia a series of inquiries concerning the condition of the Colony. Among the answers returned by Sir William Berkeley, who was then its Governor, we find the following one, too extraordinary to be passed without particular notice: 'I thank God, there are no free schools, nor printing; and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world; and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government: God keep us from both!' By the Court of Charles this prayer was received most graciously; and, agreeably to its principle, a succeeding Governor was ordered 'to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever.'" †

The Miners in the Broad Top Coal region have been on a strike for several weeks. Our impression is that it is a kind of a back-handed strike. The miners are about the worst hurt.

We learn from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, that President Hughart, on a tour to the Ohio Pile Falls, reports that the building of the road in that vicinity has been greatly retarded by slips, which for the past month have occurred very often, but that the greatest obstacles have been removed and that track laying will now proceed at the rate of from a mile to a mile and a half per day. On Monday last trains passed over the bridge of Bear Run, which is 150 feet long and 52 feet from the water and is 21 miles east of Connellsville. The Brook Tunnel, which is 600 feet in length, will not be completed for some time yet, but a temporary track has been laid around and across the mountain, so that there will be no delay whatever on that account. The track encounters a grade of 185 feet to the mile. Shoo Fly Pinkerton and Sand Patch Tunnels are all completed and ready for the track. On the eastern division the track has been laid a considerable distance west of Southampton. The contractors are proceeding with the track at the rate of 2,500 to 3000 feet a day. Mr. Hughart is confident that at present rates of laying track the road will be ready for the transportation of freight by the 15th of February. The formal opening and grand excursion in honor of the road will, it is stated, not take place until sometime in March or later, as the company desires to have the road in first-class order before running regular passenger trains by schedules.

A "citizen" writes under date of Ennisville, February 12th, as follows:

"We are gratified with the appearance of our new Huntingdon Journal. It opens out bright and clean, neat and new from its clear caption to its final column. Its content's afford us a very wholesome pabulam; we enjoy the stimulus and welcome every issue. The citizens of Jackson township never revel in dailies, the weeklies are therefore the more appreciated. We seldom write for newspapers, being but slightly acquainted with Editors and unable to surmount a delicacy of feeling which intrudes when we attempt to write for immortality. But if you will come and see us we will fill a tripple sheet for you. Our resources are inexhaustible. We have ties for a railroad, stone for a turnpike, sensation enough for a bulletin board, and news enough for a telegraph."

[We would be much gratified to pay such a highly favored community a visit, if we could only find time to do so, but we will be happy to see "citizen" when he comes to town and to take him by the hand and make his personal acquaintance.—Ed. Journal.]

How to take Newspapers.—A letter under date of West Zanesville, Ohio, addressed by Hugh Madden, to Mr. Nash, says:

"Enclosed you will find five dollars to settle up for the Journal and American, and apply the balance as subscription to that elegant paper The Huntingdon Journal. The Huntingdon Journal of 1835 was the first newspaper that I ever read, or at least the first I ever subscribed for. I was hardly able to pay for it then. I now take, in addition to the Journal, the Zanesville *Courier*, the Zanesville *Signal*, the New York *Ledger*, the New York *Independent*, and often the Cincinnati daily *Commercial*, and yet I am able and very willing to pay for them all, believing, as I do, that money is always laid out to good advantage when paid for good newspapers, and I think you will agree with me that I have made some good selections. As I was born and raised in the hills of old Huntingdon county I always feel glad to hear from there, therefore, the Journal is a very welcome visitor."

Removal.—"The Union Bank of Huntingdon" has been removed to the new room, in Cunningham's building, finished specially for its business. The vault is a masterpiece of workmanship, being built in such a manner as to defy the assaults of burglars or the fury of the flames. It is constructed of large square stones, cemented and fastened together by iron "dogs," and the safe inside of it is one of the best manufactured, while everything about the room bears evidence of security. The counter is a beautiful one, and reflects credit on the manufacturers, Burchinell & Son. This is a reliable institution, and our clever and handsome friend, C. C. North, the efficient Cashier, an affable and courteous gentleman.

Somerset must be an awful place to get married in. We picked up the *Herald* the other day and waded through a column to find that our friend J. C. Wright, of Bedford, had done *right* once in his life, and had gone and taken unto himself a wife; but the way they go on about it in Somerset is enough to scare a man out of his wits during all the balance of his natural life. Is it a new thing to get married up there? We will wager our old hat that there will not be a wedding there for the next ten years. No doubt John considered it *Wright* good *Picking*.

The Railroad.—Work on the Bedford & Bridgeport Railrord is being rapidly pushed. We learn that on the Bridgeport end about eight miles of the grading has already been completed. Between this place and Bedford the contractors are hurrying matters with commendable zeal. The work on both ends begins to show for itself, and it is really cheering to witness the progress that is being made. By the first of August, at the farthest, it is expected that the "iron horse" will be heard to scream for the first time in Bedford. Glory —*Bedford County Press.*

A Distressing Accident.—David S. Black, jr., an employee in Burchinell & Son's Planing Mill, in this place, on last Wednesday morning, while working at a machine called the "sticker," endeavored to change it while in motion, and the wrench slipped and carried his hand beneath the chisel, which cut away the thumb and index finger of the left hand and otherwise terribly mutilated it. Drs. Brumbaugh and Miller were called in and dressed it. At the last accounts the young man was suffering very much with the wound.

Protection of Rabbits.—The following bill has passed the Senate:

An act to prevent the destruction of rabbits between the first of January and fifteenth of October.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to kill or have unlawfully in his possession, or expose for sale any rabbit, between the first of January and the fifteenth of October, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rabbit so killed or unlawfully had in possession or exposed for sale.

Dr. Evelyn O. Porter, assistant editor of the Bedford County *Press*, died of Consumption, at the residence of D. S. Elliott, Esq., in Bloody Run, the 7th of February inst., aged 30 years. He was founud dead in his room. He was a fine scholar, having been educated for an Episcopal Minister. He subsequently graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Maggiore Baking Powder at Read's. Six Cakes Highly Scented Soap for 25cts at Read's. All the standard Patent Medicines at Read's. Everything in the drug line, cheap, at Read's. Choice Perfumery and Toilet Articles at Read's. Full assortment of Cooking Extracts at Read's. Fine lot of Trusses and Braces at Read's. 2t.

A young lady writes us and says: "I understand you are an ornithologist. I asked a legal gentleman the other day what bird it is that whistles 'bob white,' and he told me seriously it is the Whip-poor-will! I am afraid he is playing off on me. How is it?" Oh, no, we will vouch for the gentleman!

For Rent.—A comfortable Two-Story Eight Room Brick House on Montgomery street now occupied by B. X. Blair. Apply to J. C. Blair.

Also, a desirable room, 13x18 feet, corner with two windows, over the Post Office.

2t.] J. C. BLAIR.

Distiller Convicted.—T. N. Colder, of Alexandria, this county, was convicted in Judge M'Candlas' Court, at Pittsburgh, for illicit distilling and sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county prison.

The *Press* is assured that we have no further suggestions to make. The local of the *Gazette* took our former kind suggestions as personal. We hope, however, that the scales will soon fall from his eyes as large as the scales from the sides of the Bedford County Alms-House.

Henry J. Schell, Esq., formerly of Schellsburg, Bedford county, now of Kansas City, Missouri, will please accept our thanks for a copy of each of the daily papers of the place. They denote the usual Western-go-aheadativeness. The ticket sticks.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Richard Briggs, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Richard Briggs, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MINGLE, Executor.

Birmingham, Feb. 15, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand.

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD.

Feb. 15, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

Philadelphia Market.
Feb. 13, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 65
Red Wheat,	1 45
Corn,	80
Rye,	1 00
Oats,	58

Huntingdon Market.
Feb. 14, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	85
Corn,	70
Oats'	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Deaths.

FISHER—In Alexandria, on the 2d inst., Miss Catharine Fisher, aged 63 years,

PARSON—In Shirley township, on Thursday, the 9th inst., Samuel Parson, in the 87th year of his age.

DODSON—At the residence of her daughter, in Cassville, on Monday, February 6th, Mary Dodson, aged about 65 years.

STEWART— At his residence, in Huntingdon, on Monday, February 6th, 1871, J. SEWELL STEWART, ESQ.

Mr. Stewart was born in West township, in this county, on the 1st day of March, 1819. He graduated, with distinction, at Meadville College, in the fall of 1840, when he came to Huntingdon and commenced reading law with James Steel, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1843, and from that time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession until 1865, when he was appointed Assessor of U. S. Revenue, for the XVIIth District. From 1848 to 1856, he was District Attorney. In 1851 and 1852, he was Editor and Proprietor of the Huntingdon Journal.

As a member of the bar he established a reputation for scrupulous honesty and fidelity in watching the interests of his clients. Having strong self-control, he was rarely thrown off his guard in the trial of causes, and in his demeanor towards the Court, witnesses and opposing counsel, was always respectful and gentlemanly. In this particular his example is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Stewart was a student by nature, and in addition to a well stored legal mind, he had traversed the fields of literature and science so successfully, that his opinion was generally sought after by our citizens on all questions of a scientific nature. He gave much time to literary pursuits, and some of his writings, especially his poems, have had a wide circulation.

With the kindliest feelings towards mankind he was an earnest advocate of every scheme calculated to elevate and advance the interests of his fellow-creatures of every race, and tongue, and color, and the principle of his life appeared to be to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number.

Kind, genial, sprightly, and original in conversation; overflowing with wit and humor, he was the life of every circle. His society was always sought after, and he was universally honored and beloved. "With malice toward none, he had charity to all," and we do not believe he left an enemy on earth.

The news of Sewell's death flashed over our community bringing sorrow to many hearts. No common man has fallen in our midst! How suddenly has he laid down the daily, pressing cares and burdens of life, and leaving home, wife, children, friends, gone to his rest! How emphatically does Providence, in this dispensation, speak to us, "Be ye also ready."

Miscellaneous.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in the Journal Building. [feb.1,'71.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.
In the matter of the Assigned estate of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the second and final account of James S. Biddle and M'Crea Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and to make distribution of the balance, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 500 Locust St., in the City of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH A. CLAY, *Auditor.*
Feb. 8-2t.

Miscellaneous.

R. MILTON SPEER, E. S. McMurtrie and S. E. FLEMING.
NEW LAW FIRM.

S. E. Fleming has become a member of the Law Firm of Speer & McMurtrie, and the business will be hereafter done in the name of Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming.

Attorneys-at-law, Huntingdon, Pa.
Feb. 8-3t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

W. H. WOODS, R. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MARCHS.'

Having purchased the the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

MARCH & BRO.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

The Latest News by Telegraph,
The Most Reliable Market Reports,
The Latest Cable Telegrams,
The Fullest Local Redorts,

With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch.

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

Miscellaneous.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 5th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.
Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.
Dec. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main stree three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known

They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly.

The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR W

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

Prepare for Spring.

At this, the winter season of the year, much can be done toward helping on the labor that will flood the farmer and gardener in spring. Many pleasant days will shine out through the face of old winter, and during such times fences can be repaired, buildings altered and fixed up; the manure and compost heap added to; trees, vines and plants trimmed, multched and cleaned out generally; stakes for vines and raspberries got out and hauled and and planted and put under shelter. In fact, the farmer and gardener need hardly be idle a single day; and the long nights are sufficient for reading and recreation. Every farmer and gardener should have a workshop with a stove in it, and a loft overhead where he can put timber to season, which is suitable to make swivel and double trees, hoe, rake, spade, and fork handles, axle trees, bolsters, sliders, tongues, etc., etc. He should have a tool chest with the ordinary tools for such work, such as drawing knife, hatchet, chisels, augers, brace and bits, saws, mallet, etc., and have a supply of bolts and taps, nails and other things which may be needed from time to time on a farm. Such a workshop would afford a comfortable and inviting retreat for the farmer and gardener and their boys; and no matter how cold and wet, no matter how fiercely the storm rages without, all would be snug and safe, and much could be done towards helping on the press of work when active operations come on in the busy days of spring.

Besides this, it would afford pleasant as well as useful recreation to the male members of the family, and thus many a dollar would be saved, to say nothing of the loss of time consequent upon running to the village or cross-roads shop, to have trifling little jobs of work done. The custom indulged in by many farmers and their sons, of visiting the mills, shops, stores, and other "loafing" places in their neighborhood, during the winter season, and spending many valuable hours, both day and night, is, to say the least, quite improper. Habits of idleness are engendered, and, too frequently, habits of dissipation, all of which could be prevented if such plans for home occupation were prepared as herein suggested. *Make home attractive*, is a maxim which cannot be too often urged upon all. Let it become dearer to every member of the family, male and female, than any other place on earth. In addition to a workshop, prepare a comfortabler room fo the boys, where they can be by themselves; provide good books and papers, such as the THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL and kindred papers; works on farming and stock, poultry, sheep, hogs, horses, cattle, etc., and some good paper on the stirring events of the day. These, if wisely chosen, will furnish food for the mind; and day by day, year by year, as the boys grow to manhood, such a foundation will be laid as to tell, for good only, upon their entire after life.

Quarter Crack in Horses' Hoofs.

Many plans have been devised by which to heal a quarter crack, such as scoring with a knife, blistering, cutting with a sharp, hot iron, riveting and the like, all of which, in many cases, have proved a failure. Now, if you will follow my directions, you may have a sound foot in three months. Above the crack, and next to the hair, cut with your knife an incision one half an inch long, crosswise of the crack, and one-eighth or one-sixteenth inch deep. Now, from the incision draw a line one-quarter inch each side, parallel with the crack down to the shoe; then with your knife follow those lines, and cut through the enamel, or crust of the foot. Now, there is a piece of the crust to be taken out. This is done by loosening the top of the piece next to the hair with your knife, then with your forceps take hold of the piece and pull it off; that leaves a space of one-half inch of the crust taken out from the hair down to the shoe. Fill the cavity with tar, and place on a soft piece of leather to keep the tar in its place.

Keep the animal quiet for three or four days, and he is ready to drive. Shoe with a bar-shoe, leaving some spring to the heel, so it will not bear hard upon the weak quarter, and in three months you will have a sound foot. The bar-shoe is often exceedingly useful. It is the continuation of the common shoe around the heels, and by means of it the pressure may be taken off from some other which is better able to bear it, or more widely and deeply diffused over the whole foot. It is resorted to in cases of corns, pumiced feet, sand crack, quarter crack, etc. In such cases the bar shoe can be used to advantage, but it should be left off as soon as it can be dispensed with. Any intelligent blacksmith can make them.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

A Good Cow.

A correspondent of the *Rural American*, writing from Darien Centre, New York, says: I know of a cow in this vicinity that makes 26 pounds of butter per week, and has made 43 pounds in two weeks. She has given as high as 83 pounds of milk a day, for several days in succession. She is a brindle, 11 years old, is light in her forequarters, has a short neck and head, broad across the horns, large, prominent eyes, large nostrils, and her body and hind parts are very heavy. She has a peculiar bag, long, thick and oval; it is well set up in the body, and hangs down to the gambrel joint; her teats are not large, but are peculiarly formed; they are nearly as thick as my wrist, and instead of being straight as in most cows, they are coiled in folds.—I have never seen the like. Mr. W., her former owner, had a tin pail made on purpose to milk her in, holding 25 quarts.—The above statement in regard to this cow, can be proven; and taking her all in all, she beats all the cows New England has ever given us an account of.

TRY VINEGAR ON LIME SPOTS.—Vinegar will neutralize lime spots on woolen clothes, without injuring the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which had apparently been destroyed in large blotches, was perfectly restored to its original color by the application of strong vinegar.

Educational.

Truancy and Steet-running.

When our schools are made so attractive and the irksomeness of study is removed, when our schools and all that pertian to them are so perfect and so popular that every boy and girl will come forward and say that nothing whatever, neither skating nor swimming, neither base-ball, croquet, marbles, fishing, visiting, shows, parades nor any other amusement so seductive to the juvenile mind, can draw them from the school-room, then may we look for the dawn of the educational millenium. Whenwe sometimes hear theorists telling what shools may be, what a fascinating influence, the teacher may exert over the pupil, no matter what the home influences of that pupil may be, we might be led to believe the educational art had attained perfection, but for the every day experience to the contrary.

Would that it were so. But boyish human nature is the same now as ever, and that, notwithstand our excellent school system, so practical in its bearings, sometime will yet elaspe before its attractions will counterbalance the many temptations for boys to play the truant. We know that there are many ways in which the teacher may lessen this evil, but his efforts will not reach all cases. More especially, will his best efforts be in vain, where he does not have the co-operation of the parent. Boys that are allowed to run at will, about the streets at night, learning all manner of viee, such as only they can learn, under the cover of darkness, are not the ones that willingly and cheerfully submit to the confinement and close application of the school-room. Visit our schools, observe the bearing and standing of the pupils, and we can readily determine as to the home influences and recreations of the respective pupils. Parents cannot safely allow their boys to play in the streets and lounge around saloons and railroad stations, at a time when they should be gathered around the home circle. This is a question that concerns more than the parent and child. The good order and welfare of the community is affected by it. It is for such as they become older and more numerous, that the authorities find it necessary to establish police regulations.

Truancy is generally a result, where the boy is left to run at willl in the streets. Truancy has been the experience of the schools in all large towns and cities. In many places truant systems have been adopted in connection with police rugulations. Their influence has been found salutary, and legislation on this subject is on the increase. We believe we know cases where such a helping agency would be cordially approved.

Morel Education.

It is impossible to fully estimate the blessings that have followed the earnest promotion of education in this country. From its earliest settlement the instruction of the mass of the people has been one of the chief characteristics, and the results that have been manifest in an enlightened, prosperous and happy community have richly rewarded every effort in that direction. But there is always danger where any public advantage is pursued with eagerness and continuity, lest it become more strong in its outgrowth than full and rounded in its nature, and in this matter of education we are not wholy without danger, lest in our zeal for the intellectual improvement of youth, we forget that only as a careful, moral training goes hand-in-hand with mental discipline can they be said to be thoroughly educated.

It is a truth abundantly proved in some countries, that the simple communication of instrction, without any corresponding moral influence being brought to bear, fails to secnre that rounded and well balanced improvement which we desire for the rising generation. Cousin, a distinguished French philosopher made deep researches into the subject of education, both in his own country and Prussia, from which he proved that where even the best systems of education prevailed, apart from religious and moral influence, there crime was the most fully developed. Knowledge is undoubtedly a power, but one that is not wielded by moral principle will be devoted to selfish and unholy purposes. Indeed, every accession of knowledge brings with it a new responsibility, and it should be as much the aim of the instructor to implant the sense of this responsibility and of its consequent duties as it is to impart the instruction. This is the great truth of education that we are in danger of overlooking. We are rightly anxious to instruct our youth in the various branches of knowledge; we take pains that their minds shall be disciplined, that their reason shall be cultivated, that their powers shall all be strengthened to the utmost; but we are not equally zealous to implant those principles in the heart which shall guide into noble and virtuous directions the powers we have thus called forth. True education is the preparation of the whole nature for the scenes in which it is to play its part. It is not too much to expect, therefore, that our youth be made to look forward in some degree to the responsibilities which, in after-life, they must assume; that they be taught the great principles of justice and the beneficence that form the foundation of good citizenship, and the candor and courtesy that will enable them to fill worthily their social relations. The principles of religion, in its broadest sense, must be combined with mental discipline, if we would truly educate the rising generation. It may be said there is no time for all this in our schools, limited as are the hours and manifold the tasks. It would be far better for the permanent welfare of the pupils for their mental and moral training to go hand-in-hand, even though the former be pushed with less rapidity. There are few more favorable fields for the practical inculcation of the great moral virtues than the school-room, and the teacher who will punish inattention or the failure of memory, while deceitful and dishonorable practices pass unreproved, is warping the child's conscience, and inflicting an injury upon his moral future.

Still, although much more of this moral education ought to be infused into school life than is now attempted or supposed possible, yet *home* is the chief source to which we must look for the influence which is to mould the heart and order the life. Parents are too apt to think, when they have supplied good schools for their children, and supplied their material wants as liberally as their means allow, that their duty is accomplished. There are blessings within the power of parents to bestow that no money can purchase, and that only themselves can confer. To them especially is committed the trust of infusing into the hearts of the young those great principles of virtue which should be their guide through life; and if they prove recreant to this sacred trust, they will look in vain for others to perform it. Neither will occasional precepts be sufficient to accomplish this great work. The influence of a daily life, actuated by right motives,, and exhibiting continually the beauty of goodness, is more effectual in winning the hearts of the young than the wisest precepts. Happy are those children whose homes afford bright examples for their imitation, and who look up to their parents, not only with the unbounded love and confidence that should ever exist in that relation, but also with the honor and respect that only real worth and goodness can call forth. With such mental discipline and moral training go on hand-in-hand, and theirs will be a true, because a well-balanced education.—*Phila. Ledger.*

OUR public schools are prosperous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure.)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of

PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

Medical.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousnds, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

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